THE DAILY SENTINEL.

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For two months,	2.00
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Jan. 30, 145, tf.

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Jan. 27-142-tm15.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1866 NO. 166.

DAILY SENTINEL.

Friday, February 23, 1866.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," and for other purposes. Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate, with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor, but the bill before me contains provisions which in my opinion are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish by authority of Congress, a military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States "in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion."—The sources from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate, is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts and subdistricts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include protection to "all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed" upon them by the bill. In eleven States it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against "by local law, custom or prejudice." In those eleven States, the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of "any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons," to imprisonment or fine, or both—without, however, defining "the civil rights and immunities" which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion.

The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be "heard and determined" by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws; but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be—not what the law declares, but such as a court martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the constitution of the United States vests exclusively, the judicial powers of the country.

While the territory and the classes of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and that, "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and, for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from almost a countless number of agents, established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man.

If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and to the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The country has returned, or is returning, to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is, in fact, at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition or the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections.

In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom. But this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of the many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alledged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, altho' at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States, whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the consent and concurrence of most of those States in which it any time had an existence. I am not, therefore, able to discern, in the condition of the country, anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities and of African servitude, will now, in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools—the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people—not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race, who are honestly toiling, from day to day, for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution; nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than another. Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support of the Government, but it was never intended that they should thenceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that, on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prospects.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount—more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered a war measure, opposition or even resistance, might be provoked; so, that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county and parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging; but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but as far possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without legal proceedings being first had, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It does not appear that a part of the land to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited by the Government.

There is still further objections to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.—In truth, however, each State induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer.

Neither is there sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that, as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper renumeration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection the query presents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put in complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers, or taskmasters, who, appointed in Washington, are to be located in every county, and parish throughout the United States, containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which, in future times, each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now, the case is changed, and some, at least, of those States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the people of that portion of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress, to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people, that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." But that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the constitution. At present, all the people of eleven States are excluded—those who were most faithful during the war, not less than the others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination, they had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established a State government of their own, and as they were not included in the Emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy "all her constitutional relations to the United States."

The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress. Each member of Congress is chosen from a single district or State; the President is chosen by the people of all the States. As eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, it would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There will always be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. I would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent, or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives, whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another large section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the developments of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress—if, in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored in all their Constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the power conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection and to overcome obstructions to the laws.

In accordance with the Constitution, I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country, will not become a law unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1866.

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Jan 1-120-3m.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Friday, February 23, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month	1 00
" two months	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5 00
Weekly per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

The Banks of the State.

We have heretofore expressed our regret at the haste with which the House disposed of the bill from the Finance Committee, allowing the Banks of the State to invest their available assets in National Banks. It was a most important proposition; one which had the sanction of the Governor, and we believe the public Treasurer, and supported by an able report from an able Committee.

The objects of the bill were triple. First, to allow the Banks, if they judged best, to invest their available assetts in National Banks for the benefit of all their creditors; secondly, for the benefit of the State and other stockholders, and thirdly, to increase the circulation of a Bank and government currency for the benefit of the people. All three of these objects were more likely and more easily to be accomplished in this way, than any other. To defeat the plan, was the best method of defeating three of these objects. The assetts of the Banks were lying idle, affording benefit to no one—to force the Banks into liquidation cuts off all hope of either paying the creditors, or saving a dollar to the School Fund, the widows, orphans and others interested in the stock. Perhaps, some of the Banks were not in a condition to take advantage of this proposition, but others were.

What objections could be urged against the plan? There were but two: one, that it would impair the obligation of contracts; the other, that the plan might prove inefficient. The latter is without force. If the investment could be made, it was bound to prove more profitable than any other to all parties, and the facts fully justify the expectation of its succeeding well.—All the National Banks are making money and some are doing well. The second objection cannot lie against the plan. If the charters of the Banks had nearly expired or they had violated them, in that case and in that case only, it appears to us, the Legislature would be justifiable in opposing the scheme or forcing them into liquidation. The State is under heavy obligations to the Banks. Their present condition is merely owing to the requirements of the State to aid her, and it would seem there is a strong moral if not legal obligation resting upon the Legislature to favor them all in its power.

Look at the facts as they are: The Banks owe $8,000,000 in round numbers, and have $800,000 in specie. That would give 10 cents in the dollar to every creditor, leaving nothing for the stockholders. Taking several of the principal Banks together, those who could most hopefully engage in this plan, their showing would be better. Perhaps those Banks in the best condition could pay 30 cents in the dollar; perhaps more. Those whose assets approach nearest their ability to pay their debts, could safely, and with better prospect of success, enter into the plan. Let us see: $800,000 in gold will secure nearly $1,200,000 in U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, to be re-invested in banking.

The U. S. bonds would pay annually $70,000 interest from the government, and the use of the investment in Banking would pay all expenses, and at the least $60,000 more. The interest on $800,000 per annum, would only be, at 6 per cent $48,000, while the annual income of the investment to be distributed for the payment of their debts, would be $130,000. The outstanding notes of the Banks could all be called in and deposited on certificate in the Banks, and the annual income divided out pro rata to the creditors.

This scheme does not look like impairing the obligation of contracts. So far from it, it pays the debt annually as the Banks are able, and affords large help to the community.

The Salem *Press*, in a sensible article on the subject, says:

Does this look like impairing the obligations of the banks to the depositors and bill holders? Instead of impairing, it is increasing the means of the banks to discharge their liabilities, and giving the people a good currency.

Let us go a little further and look into the present obligations of the banks to redeem their circulation.

Did not the people of the State, through their Legislature, at its session in May, 1861, before North Carolina attempted to secede, enact a law requiring the banks, (under a provision of their charters to furnish the State with money whenever called on) to loan the State large amounts, which was done by the banks issuing their own bills, under an express agreement, enacted into a law by the Legislature, that the banks should not be required to redeem their bills until the State should pay back to the banks every dollar it had borrowed. This contract of the State with the banks, was the contract of the people, the bill holders and depositors, with the banks, that they should not be required to redeem their bills until all the money borrowed by the State was refunded. How then can a grant allowing the banks to use this specie in a way to furnish the people with a currency and to bring in some 11 or 12 per cent. of interest for the use and benefit of the bill holders and depositors, be construed into an act impairing the obligations of contract? Let the State pay the banks the millions she owes them, and they will be able and ready to redeem every dollar of their circulation. The cry of its being a war debt is a mere pretext. The banks were compelled to loan this money to the State, and are not responsible for any bad use which may have been made of it.

If A borrows money of B, and puts it to bad use, does that release A from his obligation to pay back to B every dollar he borrowed? By no means.

We hope there is enough justice and good sense in the Legislature, to assist the Governor in his noble efforts to repair, in some degree, the ruin brought upon us by this war.

The following resolutions and propositions have been submitted, the former by the majority and the latter by the minority of the joint committee of Finance of the Legislature, in regard to the indebtedness of the State.—Both were accompanied by able reports, for which we regret we have not space:

The majority submitted the following:

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING WHAT DEBTS ARE VALID AND NOT VALID UNDER THE ORDINACNE OF THE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The convention, by an ordinance ratified the 19th of October 1864, declared and ordained that all debts and obligations, created and incurred by the State in aid of the late rebellion, are void, and no General Assembly of the State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same: *and whereas*, by the first section of the same ordinance it is declared and ordained that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State, as soon as practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion: *and whereas*, before providing for the payment of debts and obligations of the State, it is necessary to ascertain and declare what debts and obligations of the State are void and what are not void, under the said ordinance:

1. *Resolved, therefore*, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State of North Carolina, by the issue of bonds, (except certain rail road bonds hereinafter named) treasury notes and loans from the banks and individuals, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, and now outstanding to the amount of $16,596,485, as fully set forth in the treasurer's report to the convention of 1865, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordinance.

II. *Resolved*, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, for military clothing, arms and munitions of war, transportation, pay, salaries and wages of officers, agents and employees in the military service of the state, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordinance.

III. *Resolved*, That all the debts and obligations of the State, created or incurred prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and consisting of bonds to the amount of $9,749,500, and the coupons due thereupon not having been incurred in aid of the rebellion, be, and the same are declared to be valid, and the faith of the State is pledged to their payment by the said ordinance.

IV. *Resolved*, That the following bonds issued for railroad purposes, since the 10th day of May, 1861, to wit: for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, $950,000; for the Chatham Railroad, $249,000; for the Western Railroad, $200,000; for the Western N. C. Railroad, $220,000, are debts and obligations of the State, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are declared to be valid under said ordinance.

V. *Resolved*, That the unpaid salaries and arrearages of salaries and fees of the civil officers of the State, which accrued between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, are debts and obligations of the State, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are valid under said ordinance.

VI. *Resolved*, That the debts and obligations of all counties, towns and other corporations of the State, created or incurred between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, so far as they may be made the subject of claim against the State, be, and they are, declared to be void under the said ordinance.

The minority close their report as follows:

With these views, we submit our conclusions upon the whole subject, in a series of propositions.

1st. The convention has not assumed to repudiate or declare invalid any part of the subsisting obligations of the State.

2nd. The ordinance announces a rule of general law, effective without recognition, by which the public liability was to be determined.

3rd. A State, neither in convention or by legislative action, is competent to annul or impair the obligations of its own contracts, or the contracts of its citizens.

4th. The ordinance commands payment of the entire public debt, not incurred in aid of the war.

5th. The Convention possesses, and has exercised the power to prohibit payment of any demand upon the State, void and under the principle enunciated in the ordinance.

6th. The General Assembly cannot, nor does public policy require, the extension of the prohibitions to objects beyond the limitation contained in the ordinance.

7th. Difficulties on applying the rule do justly deferring, but do not justify or authorize the indiscriminate rejection of claims.

8th. The application of the rule, determining the validity of the public liabilities, is of judicial cognizance, and of legislative action only so far as is necessary to ascertain and provide for their payment.

The Veto Message.

We appropriate considerable space to-day to the able message of President Johnson, on returning the Freedmen's Bureau Bill without his signature. The document is so marked by sobriety, clearness of argument and justness of conclusion, and withal so fully accords with the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, that one in reading it almost imagines he is listening to the messages of some of the earlier Presidents. If we do not wholly mistake the temper of the Northern people, the honest masses every where will endorse it. All honor to ANDREW JOHNSON. The circumstances under which he takes the step eminently point to him as the man for the times—indicate a firmness of purpose seldom exhibited, and that he is to prove the breakwater against the radical waves which dash madly against the Constitution. Let the people every where sustain the President, by the most careful avoidance of everything which would weaken him before the masses of the North, and by the prompt adoption of a policy which will give him all the moral support possible.

The message will bear re-reading and careful pondering.

YESTERDAY.—Both branches of the Legislature adjourned at 12 M. in honor to the memory of George Washington, as did also the County Court. A small audience met at the Court House to listen to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by R. C. Badger, Esq. The National flag was displayed from buildings occupied by the military.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to amend the 12th section, 118th chapter of the revised code, reported that they have considered the same, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Carter, from the same, reported back the bill to consolidate the N. C. Railroad and the Atlantic N. C. Railroad, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Howard from the same reported the following bills. A bill to be entitled "An Act" to prevent prosecutions in certain cases. A bill to repeal sec. 3rd, chap. 39th, of an act passed at the first session of 1860 '61, entitled an act to diminish costs in equity sales for partition. A bill for the relief of certain Freedmen. Recommending that they do not pass. A bill to repeal that part of sec. 2nd and chap. 18th of the Revised Code which relates to bonds on marriage licenses recommending its passage.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, under consideration. On motion of Mr. Aycock, the vote by which this bill had been amended, that is, by substituting the minority for the majority report, was reconsidered. Mr. Bynum offered a substitute for the scale of the minority report, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carter introduced a resolution proposing to send a message to the House, informing them that the Senate will adjourn to-day at 12 o'clock, as a mark of profound respect to the memory of Gen. Washington, the Father of his Country. Adopted.

Mr. Bullock introduced a bill to be entitled an act for establishing a college for the education of teachers and ministers of the gospel of the colored race. Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to compensate judges acting under an ordinance of the Convention, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message from the House transmitting the following: a resolution concerning official papers in the Clerks Office, authorizing the clerk to put said papers in order, and making an appropriation of $50 for the accomplishment of said work, also a resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, The Senate concurring that a joint select committee be raised consisting of four on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate to take into consideration the policy and practicability of establishing a National Bank in the State of North Carolina, to aid the State in its Financial operations and to supply the people thereof with a healthy currency, based upon a mortgage of real estate on the part of individuals and the hypothecation of stock on the part of the State, in order to raise a sufficient fund for the establishment of said Bank, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise, which was adopted; and Messrs. Carter and Covington, designated as the second branch of the committee.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22ND.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Sundry reports were made from standing committees which will be noticed in detail hereafter.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the bill regulating salaries and fees, with amendments, asking concurrence.

The House refused to concur.

Mr. McDonald, introduced a resolution that the House adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, in respect to the memory of George Washington. The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Allison introduced a resolution to raise a joint select committee to consider and report relative to the policy and practicability of establishing a National Bank in the State of North Carolina. Adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Gidney, a resolution in favor of James L. and W. S. Alexander.

Mr. Lucas, a bill to amend an act concerning Justices of the Peace. (Relates merely to Bladen county.) Referred.

Mr. Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Charlotte.

Mr. Waugh, a resolution that from and after to-day the House will consider no additional recommendation for appointment of Justice of the Peace. Lies over one day under rule.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, viz: a bill to authorize the exchange of the stocks held by the State of North Carolina in certain railroads and canals, for bonds of the State, of the interest thereon now due, and for other purposes.

Mr. Caldwell addressed the House urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dargan opposed it at length.

The question recurring, the bill did not pass its second reading.

Mr. Waugh introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform the General Assembly, what (if any thing) remains to be done, in closing the business engaged in by the State, for producing salt, during the recent war, and whether any action, for that purpose, be required upon the part of this Assembly."

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the charter of the Sulphur Springs Camp Ground in Cleaveland county and a bill to authorize the construction of a Toll Bridge over Pasquotank River, passed their 2nd. and 3rd. readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'clock M. the House proceeded to consider the special order: viz: a bill concerning assignments.

The bill passed its 2nd. reading.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that, that body would adjourn at 12 o'clock M. in honor of the memory of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Columbus, the House also adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

WHERE IS THE FATHER OF THE COUNTRY?—In a recent case before the Mayor's Court of the city of Richmond, Henry A. Wise appeared. In the course of his argument, looking at the Mayor, as only Henry A. Wise can look, he said: "You, sir, are the *pater civitatis*; you have in your midst the *pater familias*; but O! God, where, where is the *parens patria*?"

He who never gave a dollar for the benefit of the clergy should die without benefit of clergy.

The Sabbath.

The following has been sent us for publication, which we cheerfully give, believing that Sabbath breaking and swearing make the land mourn. Large numbers of persons scarcely know any thing of the rest of the Sabbath, and a still larger number know nothing of the blessed influences of the worship which is due Jehovah, on that holy day. *Necessary* work on that day is admissible not only for persons but for governments. But what is necessary? The Saviour very clearly decides, that what is *necessarily merciful* is necessary and proper to be done on that day:

"The following resolutions were passed by the first Quarterly Conference of Duplin circuit, held at Magnolia, Feb. 18th 1866.

WHEREAS, We are positively commanded by Almighty God to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," therefore

Resolved, That it is our solemn and imperative duty, as professing christians and good citizens, to reverence and observe properly the "day of the Lord," by refraining from the performance of all ordinary business except works of mercy and necessity, and to labor by precept and example to convince all men of the utility and blessedness of the holy Sabbath.

Resolved, That the running of trains, steamboats and stages, &c., on the various lines of travel in our country, is a great and crying sin; inasmuch as it prevents tens of thousands of our citizens from attendance upon the worship of God, tends to the public demoralization of all classes of our people, and flatly violates the command of Heaven.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to all Christians and good citizens to speak out constantly and loudly against this fearful desecration of "God's holy day," and that we appeal to all in authority over us and to all the Rail Road Companies and Corporations and individuals who are guilty of this sin, to lay these great matters to heart.

L. S. BURKHEAD, *P. E.*
B. B. CULBRETH, *Sec'y.*

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co., for a copy of a new edition of "Mosses from a rolling stone," by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke of this city. The work has been before the public for some time. This edition is gotten up neatly and the price is reduced to $1.

Also, the First Reader of a series of works gotten up for Schools. This series is very good and adopted to children.

Messrs. Sterling and Albright of Greensboro' continue the publication of school books.—Their series of spellers and readers are now in pretty general use, and they are deserving of patronage. We are indebted to them for several of their excellent publications.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.—Among many liberal contributions from the citizens of Baltimore for colleges and other educational purposes in the South, may be mentioned $1,000 for the college in Goldsboro', N. C. This sum, it is said, will be sufficient to entirely returnish the building, all the articles for which are to be purchased in Baltimore, by Rev. S. Frost, under whose auspices the collections were made. —*Balt. Sun, 16th inst.*

There is a mistake about this, we judge. It will require about $4,000 to place the College in a condition to be used; which sum we hope Mr. Frost will soon obtain.—ED. SENTINEL.

The Diplomatic Trouble over Bancroft's Oration.

From all that we hear, it seems that the extraordinary attacks made by Mr. Bancroft, in his speech of the 12th instant, have excited much indignation among the diplomatists at Washington. The Austrian Minister appears to have been the first to protest officially, and in the most decided manner. It will be remembered that Mr. Bancroft, in two different passages of his discourse, called the Emperor Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, "the Austrian adventurer." We are assured that on the evening of the 12th the Austrian Minister sought an interview with the Secretary of State on this subject, and expressed to him, without reserve, the painful impression produced upon him by this injurious epithet, adding that he felt the insult the more as it had taken place in the midst of a solemnity to which he had been expressly invited by the Presidents of both houses as well as by Mr. Seward himself.

It seems that the Secretary of State, instead of seeking to extenuate Mr. Bancroft's expression, at once contested the Austrian Minister's right to complain of it, and that because the Cabinet of Vienna had several times declared its intention of remaining aloof from Mexican affairs. The Austrian Minister is said to have declined to accept a theory by which the person of the Prince, as a member of the imperial family of Austria, would not have been separated from his political position, and declared that he persisted in protesting against Mr. Bancroft's insulting expression. We are not yet aware whether the British Minister has officially protested against the attacks directed to the policy of his government. It is, however, certain that he complains greatly of them, and that he retracted his acceptation of a dinner invitation at the house of a member of Congress, as soon as he heard that this dinner was given in honor of Mr. Bancroft.

CONFEDERATE NOTABILITIES IN MEXICO.—The *Mexican Times*, of January 13th, announces the arrival in the city of Mexico of Gen. J. A. Earley; C. C. Clute and family, Georgia; Dr. L. C. Hassell, Charleston, S. C.; Senor Schnelly and wife, do.; Col. H. T. Douglas, Virginia.—The *Times* says Senors Price, Shelby, Perkins and Harris are well and doing well at Cordova, and are delighted with Mexico.

Gen. Sheridan reports that lawlessness still prevails along the Rio Grande, and a strong military force will be required to maintain order.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Letters from Mexico to the *Herald*, of the 2d and 6th instant, state that Maximilian's treasury is empty, and say the very existnece of the Empire rests on procuring a loan of one hundred millions of dollars, negotiations for which are progressing in Paris.

This honest confession was made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, while discussing the freedmen's bureau bill:

We proclaimed liberty to three and a half millions of people in order to break down this rebellion. We did it as a military necessity.—We did not do it because it was right to do it, but we did it in defense of the government of the United States.

Bishop Elliott gives notice of the reunion of the Episcopal diocese of Georgia with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States

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The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which closed last night in this city, says the Alexandria *Gazette* of Saturday, an agreeable and peculiarly harmonious session of eight days, contained among its components more refinement, learning and talent than are usually exhibited in deliberative bodies of the same size. Among those in attendance were many whose distinguished powers of theogical raticionation and ecclesiastical oratory have rendered their names as familiar as household words in the Methodist Church, and whose efforts in behalf of Methodism have aided greatly in the enormous increase and influence of that numerous denomination of Christians. The Conference was presided over by the venerable and able Bishop Early, and its action in establishing and independent Conference, in connection with the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, meets the hearty and unanimous approval of its charges. The religious relations and social associations formed by a portion of our citizens with the members of this Conference will long be cherished among their fondest recollections.

A gentleman who has been travelling through Mississippi is satisfied that not one cotton plantation in ten will be planted this year, so disorganized is the system of labor; and, taking that State as a criterion, that there will not be 800,000 bales of cotton raised in the United States this year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cotton Seed, Cotton Seed for Sale.

A LOT of the celebrated Dickson Cotton Seed (from Georgia,) very early and very prolific—the very kind for uplands—and the finest raise of the South.
Apply to COWPER & MOORE.
Feb 23, 166, tf

Houses and Lots for Sale.

ONE House and Lot on Hillsboro Street, seven rooms attached, and one on Hannah Street, 8 rooms and about one acre of land attached. Both houses in good order and well located.
Also, a lot of fine Yadkin County Whiskey just received. COWPER & MOORE.
Feb 23, 166, tf

A. J. DEROSSET, WM. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM DAVIS.
DEROSSETT & CO.,
Formerly DeRossett & Brown.
(Established in 1839.)
General Commission Merchants,
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WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.
Feb 23, 166, 6m.

McILWAINE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the TRADE NORTH and SOUTH, and to the PLANTERS of VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, in the purchase and sale of
GROCERIES, COTTON,
TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.

They trust, by strict personal attention to all business confided to their care, to secure a continuance of the confidence so liberally bestowed on the late firm of
McILWAINE, SON & CO.,
of which our senior was so long a member.
McILWAINE & CO.
ROBT. D. McILWAINE,
FRANK POTTS,
S. S. BRIDGERS.
Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the late firms of McIlwaine & Graham and Hamilton & Graham, can be found with us, where he will be pleased to see his friends.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23,—166—6ms.

THE SENTINEL.
Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.
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Wm. E. Pell & Seaton Gales.

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union *and* the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magnanimous President and his policy, and devoted especially to the recuperation and prosperity of the South and of North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature and all important State papers appear in the *Sentinel*.

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily and Weekly are now issued—the Semi-Weekly will appear in a short time.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, in advance, per year,		$10 00
" " "	6 months,	5 00
Semi-Weekly, "	per year,	5 00
" "	6 months,	2 50
Weekly, "	per year,	3 00
" "	6 months,	1 50

E. H. POGUE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
TIN WARE,
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Attention of Merchants invited, and orders solicited.
WANTED—Two good Tinners. Apply to, or address
E. H. POGUE,
Feb 22, 165, 3ms. Hillsboro, N. C.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
MESSRS. McILWAINE & CO.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

BEGS to inform the Planters of North Carolina, that they have succeeded in procuring a second supply of
GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO,
which they will sell at present at $90 per ton.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 22, 165-d1m.
*** Standard please copy.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR RENT.

THE premises recently occupied by the late Mrs. Wm. H. Haywood, Sr., on Newbern street.
The lot, containing about two acres, has a dwelling house with 6 rooms, 5 of them with fire places, the usual out buildings, and an office with two good rooms on the street, a large fertile garden well stocked with choice fruits and flowers, and a well of excellent water.
Possession given immediately, except of the office, which will be given at the close of the present session of the General Assembly.
CHARLES MANLY.
Feb 22, 165, 1w, pd

PETERSBURG IRON WORKS.

ALL kinds of Wrought and Cast work, done at short notice.
Ploughs and Plough Castings, of all styles, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Commission Merchants and farmers will bear in mind that all our Agricultural work is made of the best material and warranted.
The attention of Millwrights and others is called to our assortment of Patterns, the largest south of Baltimore, and it will be worth your while to call and examine them before going elsewhere; we will do your work at cheap prices, and make no charge for making patterns to suit your wishes, if our own cannot be made to answer.
Stationary and Portable Saw-Mill Engines made complete, and warranted as to workmanship and material.
Hardware merchants supplied with Ovens, Lids, Spiders, Andirons, Grates, &c.
Working Drawings and Designs made, of Engines, Mill work and other Machinery. Send directions, I will send you a list of Patterns.
T. ALPHONSE JACKSON,
Superintendent.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 21-164-2ms.

Wil. & Man. Rail Road Bonds.

ALL Holders of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. Jesup & Co., agents of the Company, New York, giving class and number of bonds held by them respectively, that the Company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 21, 164, eod 15t

CHANGE OF TIME.
RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb 15th, 1866.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866, trains will run as follows:

Passenger Train leaves Raleigh,	4.30 A M
Arrives at Weldon,	11.00 do
Leaves Weldon,	1.30 P M
Arrives at Raleigh,	8.30 do

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.00 A M, and arrives at Weldon 5.00 P M.
This train leaves Raleigh from the Raleigh and Gaston Depot in the Northern part of the City.
Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.00 A M, and arrives at Raleigh 4.00 P M.
By this change in the Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road as well as by the upper route via Richmond.
Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Train if they think proper to do so. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Feb 17, 161, 3m Gen. Superintendent.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

TWO Bales best 4-4 Sheetings just received on consignment.
Also, Cotton Yarn by the bunch or bale in store.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
Feb 9 154 tf

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866 trains will run as follows:

Going West.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Goldsboro,	5.10 P M	4 15 A M
" Raleigh,	9 00 "	9.00 "
" Hillsboro,	11.48 "	12.25 P M
" Greensboro,	3.10 A M	4.40 "
" Salisbury,	7.00 "	9 15 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	9.50 "	1.00 A M

Going East.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train
Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P M	4.30 A M
" Salisbury,	6 05 "	8 40 "
" Greensboro,	10.00 "	12 50 P M
" Hillsboro,	1.20 A M	5.00 "
" Raleigh,	4.30 "	8 45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro,	7.45 "	12.40 A M

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the A. & N. C. and W. & W R. Rds; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.
Freight Train has a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers and runs daily, Sunday excepted. E. WILKES,
Jan 11, 129, 3m. Engineer and Superintendent.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

A COMPLETE assortment of Silk Mixed, Single Milled, Drap d'Ete, English Merino, Alpaca, Linen and Cloth Coats.
Match Suits.
White Marseilles and Silk Vests,
Newest style
French Cassimere Pants,
all now making under the supervision of
Our Mr. Harding,
in the city of New York.
There has never been a finer or more desirable assortment of
Gents and Youth's Clothing
exhibited in this City, than we are now getting up. We shall offer no garment that we cannot warrant in every particular. As hitherto, so shall it be hereafter, the goods offered at the Clothing Store of
HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,
cannot be equaled in cut, workmanship, &c.
Our terms are cash on delivery of goods and will in no instance be changed. It costs us cash to manufacture, and we must sell for cash. If we give credit to a few, we must to many, or act with partiality. The customer is always benefited by the cash system, for the reason that paying customers are not charged extra to make up for those who never pay.
Our stock of Muslin Shirts, Collars, Ties, Half-Hose and Show-case Goods, is complete.
Black and colored Hats for city and plantation wear on hand—a good assortment. A good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas on hand.
We will take measures and manufacture Suits for those who desire it, at the shortest notice.
HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,
Fayetteville Street,
Feb 9, 154, 1m Raleigh, N. C.
*** Standard copy.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
79 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloth, Naval Stores, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, &c.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.
Orders solicited for the purchase of Goods.
☞ *All consignments to us are covered by Insurance as soon as shipped on all Rail Roads, and from all shipping ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not.*
☞ Consignments solicited. ☜

THOS. J SUMNER,	Charlotte,	N C
DANIEL WORTH,	Company Shops,	"
S. G. MURPHY,	New York City,	
ROBERT R. SWEPSON,	"	"
G. W. SWEPSON,	Haw River;	N C
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Greensboro,	"

October 26, 1865-69 6m.

A. A. MOFFITT. W. D. MOFFITT. JOHN M'LAURIN
MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 4 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Jan. 27, 142, 6m.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

A VALUABLE fertilizer of twelve years' standing, made from pure Raw Bones.
COWPER & MOORE.

Feb 17, 161 tf

A. A. WILLARD,

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandize,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 30 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Greensboro.
Rev. W. E. Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Turner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127, 6m.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce, consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs Dowley, Corners & Co, New York, will be insured from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A full supply of

GROCERIES,

kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Marvin's Patent Powder-proof Locks—key weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Safes are *warranted* free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturer's prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown-Sheeting,

for sale. Address,
A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C

January 26, 142, 6m.

Sugar.

REFINED and Cuba Sugar for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Coffee.

RIO and Java Coffee for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148 tf

Cuba Molasses.

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

75 BALES for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Matches,
Blacking,
Ink,
Wrapping Paper,
Letter Paper,
Spelling Books, &c.,

For sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Candles.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

HENRY M. GILES

WITH

GRIFFIN, BRO. & CO.,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

No. 105 WEST LOMBARD STREET,
and
No. 2 BALDERSTON STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

W. H. GRIFFIN, S. H. GRIFFIN, A. CAPEHART
Jan. 31, 146, 1m.

Warrenton Male Academy.

WARRENTON, N. C.

BOYS prepared for College or the practical pursuits of life.

Tuition $18 and $25 per session of 20 weeks.
Board $60 per session in same family with one of the teachers.

JNO. E. DUGGER, A. M.,
Feb 8, 152, 1m Principal.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1866.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, in Raleigh, on Thursday [noon] the 1st of March, 1866.

W. VASS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Feb 21, 164, tl March

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS for the building of the Clarendon Bridge over the Cape Fear at Fayetteville, on the Lattice plan, will be received until the 6th of March. There will be 492 feet of main Bridge and 310 feet of Trestle work.

All the materials will be furnished to the contractor, work to commence by the 8th of April. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the subscribers.

HENRY LILLY,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 164, 6t

THE DAILY NEWS.

S. D. POOL, Editor.

THE **DAILY NEWS** is published every morning, by

J. B. WHITAKER & CO.,

at $10 per year; $5 for six months; $1 per month.

GOLDSBORO', the place of publication, situated in the center of a rich line of country, is the Eastern Terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road, and the Western Terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, and is the central Depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

The **Daily News**, the only paper published between Newbern and Raleigh, and the only Daily between Wilmington, N. C., and Petersburg, Va., is rapidly increasing its circulation and extending its business; and offers very superior advantages to advertisers.

N. B. All freight received by A. & N. C. R. R. from Newbern or Morehead City, is published in the *News*, for the information of consigners.

Feb 21, 164, tf

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN hundred bushels of Cotton Seed for sale. They are from the crop of the last season—sound, and of an improved variety.

T. W. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount, Edgecombe co., N. C.
Feb 20, 163, 1m

DAILY SENTINEL.

Friday, February 23, 1866.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

COUNTY COURT OF YADKIN.—The Justices recently appointed by the General Assembly for Yadkin county, upon notice given by the Sheriff, assembled at the Court House in Yadkinville, on Thursday, the 15th instant, and, after being sworn in by the proper officer, proceeded to ballot for officers of the court, which resulted in the following elections:

Special Court—A. C. Cowles, Chairman, John D. Holcomb and Joseph Williams, Sr.
County Attorney—John A. Hampton.
" Trustee—Leonard D. Kelly.
" Register—Thomas L. Tulburt.
" Coroner—James Wells.
" Surveyor—Joseph R. Naylor.

The bonds of J. G. Marler, County Court Clerk, S. T. Speer, Superior Court Clerk, and E. C. Roughton, Sheriff, were received and oaths of office administered.

Col. George Bushyhead Chief of the Cherokee tribe of Indians in our Western counties, and his wife, are now in this city, *en route* for Washington city. The Chief and his wife have long doffed the costume of the Indians, and appear in citizens dress. He is, we believe, an ordained minister of the Baptist Church.

MRS. BALL'S CASE.—There are rumors afloat to the effect, that the decision in this case has been rendered by the Commission and approved by Gen. Ruger. Report has it that the sentence is, that she is to be branded for manslaughter and imprisoned five years. The rumor has caused great surprise and the deepest regret.

We are glad to be able to say, upon what we consider reliable authority, that the decision, if yet made, has not been divulged to any one. We have heard it intimated, that, should the decision be unfavorable, the case will be brought to the notice of the President.

Trial of Maj. Gee.

The Commission, as announced on yesterday, for the trial of Maj. Gee, met at 10 o'clock on yesterday, in the building, the late dwelling of Dr. F. J. Haywood, on Fayetteville Street. The members of the Commission, the accused and his counsel being present, the point raised on the plea of Maj. Gee was argued. The following is the

PLEA IN BAR OF TRIAL, OFFERED BY THE DEFENSE.

In bar of his trial by the said Commission, the said Jno. H. Gee respectfully represents that at the time of the surrender of the armies of the so-called Confederate States, he held the commission of a Major therein; that after said surrender, to wit: on or about the — day of May, 1865, he was regularly and duly paroled by the military authorities of the United States, and relying upon said parole, and in pursuance of the express terms thereof, he returned to his home at Quincey, in the State of Florida, where he had resided previous to January 1861, and there remained a peaceable and obedient citizen, strictly observing all the laws, in force in the place of his residence previous to January 1866, as required in said parole, and rigidly complying to all the conditions thereof.

That he is still a paroled prisoner of war of the United States, and has never been exchanged, and that in consequence of his parole aforesaid, and of the express terms of the surrender and of his conduct under said parole, he was and is fully protected from arrest, disturbance or trial, by the United States military authorities, the faith of the United States being pledged therto.

And the said parole being now in force, the said Gee respectfully denies the right of the military authorities of the United States, in the face of the express terms thereof, to imprison and try him for alledged crimes and misdemeanors committed anterior to his surrender and parole aforesaid. And the said Gee respectfully calls the attention of the court to the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, (which is herewith appended,) being the legal adviser of the President of the United States and chief law officer of the government, in giving his opinion against the trial of Jefferson Davis and others by military court on the charge of high treason, &c., also uses the language which, in its terms, is precisely applicable to the present case, though high treason is not one of the charges here. He says, "some of the prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Penusylvania, but all, or nearly all, of them received *military paroles* upon the surrender of the rebel armies. Whilst I think that these paroles are not *ultimate* protection from proceedings for high treason, I have thought that it would be a *violation of the paroles* to prosecute those persons for CRIMES, before the political power of the government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed," which proclamation the said Gee need not inform the court has never been issued.

The fact of a state of war existing over the territory in rebellion being expressly stated in the same opinion, these paroles cannot be revoked, if at all, before such proclamation of peace has been issued or martial law discontinued, and the said Gee further says that by the customs of war a parole is held sacred by all civilized nations. That in the hands of this Court rests the sacred honor of the United States, which this Court is bound to and will respect, deciding in the words of their oath "according to their consciences, the best of their understanding and the custom of war in like cases." And of this custom of war this Court composed of military men is bound to judge.

And the said Gee begs to call to the attention of the Court that one Wirz, recently tried by a Military Commission at Washington, was not thus a paroled prisoner of war, and that the obstacle which exists to this trial did not exist in his case; and further, that Jefferson Davis and others, members of the rebel Cabinet, and civil officers of the rebel government, are not thus paroled, nor under such protection, they not being included in the terms of the surrender of the insurgent armies.

Wherefore, the said John H. Gee respectfully requests that this Court will decline to exercise jurisdiction in his case; and will regard his statement aforesaid, and his parole annexed, as a bar to his trial. Or that, if any doubts exist, whether said parole is a full protection, that the matter be referred to the proper authorities at Washington, as he is informed and believes that the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, and other of the high officers thereof, regard paroled prisoners of war as protected by these paroles from trial and molestations.

And for further reasons he says, that, by the laws of nations, it is held as a part of the fundamental law of nations and of war, "that as every commander necessarily has a power of agreeing to the conditions on which the enemy admits his surrender, the engagements entered into by him for saving his life or his liberty, with that of his men, are valid as made within the limits of his powers, and his sovereign *cannot annul them.*" (See Vattel's Law of Nations, book 3rd. Chap. 8th. sec. 157.)

The laws of nations are a part of the Constitution of the United States, (1st Kent's Commentaries, pp 1 and 2 &c. Opinion of the Attorney General on the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln.) And the power to parole captured prisoners of war has been exercised by the Generals commanding the armies of the United States, and recognized by the government, without question during the rebellion.

And the said John H. Gee further says, that, on the 26th day of April, 1865, a military convention was entered into, at Bennett's house, near Durham's station, N. C., between Gen. J. E. Johnston, commanding the so-called Confederate army, and Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding United States army in North Carolina, which convention resulted in terms of capitulation and surrender, on the part of all the troops under Gen. Johnston's command; the terms of which are in the words and figures following:

TERMS OF A MILITARY CONVENTION,

Entered into this, the 26th day of April, 1865, at Bennett's House, near Durham's Station, N. C., between Gen. J. E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States army in North Carolina.

I. All acts of war on the part of the troops under Gen. Johnston's command, to cease from this date.

II. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army.

III. Rolls of the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer, to be designated by Gen. Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly released from this obligation.

IV. The side arms of officers and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.

V. This being done all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe their obligations and laws in force where they reside.

(Signed,) J. E. JOHNSTON,
Gen. Comd. forces in N. C.
W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Comd. U. S. forces in N. C

And the said John H. Gee says that he was a Major in the said Confederate States army, and in that portion of it known as the 11th regiment of Infantry, and was under the command, on the 1st day of May 1865, of Brig. Gen. B. D. Fry, and that he, the said Brig. Gen. Fry, and he, the said John H. Gee, did form a part of the troops under Gen. Johnston's command; and that he was included in the surrender of the said Gen. Johnston, to Gen. Sherman, and that, in accordance with the said stipulations of the said terms of surrender, he, the said John H. Gee, was, at the headquarters, at August Gen., on the 1st day of May 1865, paroled, and, in accordance with the terms of said surrender, and especially of the 5th section thereof, he was permitted to return to his home, which was at the town of Quincy, in the State of Florida, of which place he had been a continuous citizen and resident [illegible] where his home was for more than twelve years preceding the date of said surrender. And that on the 18th day of May, 1865, in accordance with General Orders, from head quarters of the United States forces, Tallahassee, Florida, he was again paroled by the officers of the United States, and that he did, and has, faithfully observed his said paroles, and never violated the same, and has obeyed the laws of the United States, both civil and military, which he was bound to do. And he shows here to the Court, the original paroles and a copy of the terms of said surrender.

And he further says, that by the laws of nations, which are a part of the constitution of the United States, and by the honor and faith of the General commanding the armies of the United States, and more especially by the 5th section of the terms of said surrender, he is shielded and protected from any trial, such as is here attempted, and is not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as he observes the obligations in his parole aforesaid, and the laws in force where he resides.

And he further says, that he has no doubt that if the military authorities of the United States had been acquainted with the fact of his being paroled as aforesaid, that no such trial, as that here attempted, would have been ordered, and that no officer has authority to violate the faith of the United States.

And, the said John H. Gee regards it as too clear for argument that the said Gen. J. E. Johnston would not have surrendered the troops under his command of which he, the said John H. Gee, was a part, if it had been stated or understood that, after the surrender, the officers of said army or any part, thereof, would be subject to trial by the military authorities of the United States for acts committed by them, prior to said surrender, and while in the military service of the so-called Confederate States.

And for the facts in this plea stated, *if denied*, and of the terms of the surrender, and of his being paroled, and subsequent obedience of the terms thereof, and especially of the understanding between Generals Sherman and Johnston, at the time of said surrender, he asks that he may be permitted to introduce witnesses to prove and establish the same.

And further, if there be any doubt upon the minds of the court whether he, the said Gee, is protected by said parole, he asks permission to summons Generals Sherman and Johnston aforesaid, and hereby claiming all the matters and things herein set forth in bar of the trial and of the jurisdiction of this court over the subject matters, and denying and not admitting any part or portion of the charges and specifications against him, and pleading the matter in bar, he submits the whole to the court, and announces himself ready to prove the same.

(Signed.) JOHN H. GEE.

The Judge Advocate replied, which we have not been able to obtain.

The court was then cleared for consultation, and upon the doors being again opened, the Judge Advocate read the decision of the court, which was adverse to the plea of the defense.

Another plea in bar was then read by the counsel for the defense, based on the President's amnesty proclamation, after which the court adjourned to give the Judge Advocate time to prepare his answer.

Fifteen thousand bushels of Government corn were recently sold in Savannah at prices ranging from forty to forty-five cents per bushel.

Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina, has delivered a decision, declaring the constitutionality of the Stay Law of that State.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

Washington's Birth-Day at the Capital—Speech of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Washington's birth-day was spent in an enthusiastic manner by the citizens of the District. The President attended the meeting of the National Monument Association, and in response to an address of welcome, made a short reply expressive of his satisfaction at being present, and urging a complete restoration of the Union. He alluded to the Washington Monument as a common bond uniting all the States.

The main feature of the day was the demonstration of the citizens in support of the President's policy. The theatre, where the proceedings were held, was crowded to the utmost extent to hear addresses from prominent individuals. Resolutions endorsing the President were adopted, and speeches made by Montgomery Blair, S. S. Cox, Senator Hendricks, and others.

At the close of the meeting, the people proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion, where the resolutions were presented to the President, who, in response, re-iterated his devotion to the Union,—declaring, in the words of Jackson, that "it must be preserved." He said that the Radicals were working to destroy the Government we had fought so hard to preserve, and repeated his determination to stand to the policy of his administration. He spoke an hour,—the vast assemblage responding to his remarks with immense applause.

President's Policy Sustained--New Jersey Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Resolutions, condemning the President's policy, were introduced in the New Jersey Senate to-day, and lost, after discussion.

Foreign News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Arrival of steamer off Sandy Hook with Liverpool dates to the 10th, state that cotton had declined a quarter of a penny. Five twenties 67¼ to 67¾.

Speakers in the British House of Commons charged the Fenian conspiracy to be of American origin, and that Mr. Seward was the real head centre.

The cattle plague was the leading topic in both Houses.

Official dispatches of the French Minister at Washington are published respecting the Bagdad affair, announcing that the United States have decided not to allow itself to be brought in conflict with France.

The Cure is Thorough.

Kenneth Haynes, Esq. Clerk of Columbus County Court, writes [April 2, 1853:] "During the latter part of the year 1862 I was severely afflicted with diseased liver, and many nights while in bed the pain would become so excruciating that I was compelled to get out of the bed and sit up until the pain would subside. I procured a few boxes of the *Southern Hepatic Pills*, and the *first dose* gave me great relief. I continued to use the Pills for two weeks, and have not suffered from liver disease since. I have recommended them accordingly, and several persons are in want of them."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 per dozen. Address

GEORGE W. DEEMS & CO.,
Feb 6, 151, 1m Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina	30
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	15
" Lexington at Graham	15
" Roxborough	25
" Wadesborough	10
" Thomasville	18
" Wilmington	10
" Commerce	10
" Washington	8
" Fayetteville	9
" Clarendon	7
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank	20
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	15
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	10
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	25
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20
Gold	132
Silver	125
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	90
Old Sixes	77
Exchange on New York	½

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED DAILY BY JORDAN WOMBLE

Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

APPLES—Dried	$2 00 @ 250
" Green	2 50 @ bush
BACON—Firm	20@25 @ lb
BEEF	8-10c @ lb
BUTTER	40c @ lb
BLUESTONE	40c @ lb
BEESWAX	30c @ lb
CANDLES	50 @ lb
COTTON YARN	3 50 @ bale.
COTTON	33@35c @ lb
CHEESE	35c @ lb
CHICKENS	35 50c each
COFFEE	40c @ lb
CORN	1 25 @ bush
EGGS	25 @ doz
FRESH PORK	12½@15c @ lb
FODDER	2 00 @ cwt.
FLOUR—Superfine	10 50 @ bbl
Family	13 00 @ bbl
HIDES—Green	10c @ lb
Dry	15c @ lb
HAY	1 00 @ cwt.
HONEY—In comb	27c @ lb
LAMB	10@12c @ lb
LARD	25@30c @ lb
MEAL	1 25 @ bul
MULLETTS	12 00 @ bbl
MACKEREL	20 00 @ bbl
NAILS	12½c @ lb
ONIONS	2 00 @ bush
PEACHES—Dried	20c @ lb
PEAS—White	1 20@140 bush
Stock	1 00 @ bush
POTATOES—Irish	1 50 @ bush
Sweet	1 25 @ bush
SUGAR—Crushed	35c @ lb
Brown	20c @ lb
SYRUP	75 100 @ gal
SODA—Cooking	20c @ lb

GREAT SENSATION!!

The Parisian Monarch Dethroned!!!

THE WORLD OF FASHION

AT

FARRISS & LACK'S,

SELECTING THEIR OUTFIT FROM THEIR fresh arrivals of Goods, consisting of

New Broadcloths,
Beaver Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Splendid Overcoats,
Collars,
Cravats,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Valises,
Handkerchiefs

&c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ Call and inspect Goods and Garments.

Fine Merchant Tailoring

is still carried on, but upon a larger basis than ever before attempted in the South.

An Entire Suit of Clothes

made up, at any moment, on 12 hours' notice.

Their Goods are all new, they have a splendid Cutter, and Needlemen whose work will compare favorably with any executed in Europe or in this country.

Jan 5-126—3m.

☞ **Its Effect is Miraculous.** ☜

IT is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

if the **Sicilian Hair Renewer** does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will restore Gray Hair to its original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the Hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.

No person old or young, should fail to use it.

It is recommended and used by the **first Medical authority.**

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 16-160-eod & w12m

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

25 Samuel W. Collins & Co.'s Cast Steel Plows.
75 Griffing & Co.'s No. 50 Plows.
75 do do do 60 do
25 do do do 18 do
25 Self Sharpners
25 No 0 Plows
20 No 7 Elliott do
20 No 10 do
20 No 11 do
1000 Plow Bolts—all sizes.

We keep constantly on hand all extra castings for the above Plows.

We would especially call the attention of our farmers to the first named Plow on this list, which can be seen at our store on Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 14, 158, tf.

COTTON CARDS.

20 DOZEN No. 10 "Whittimore's" A Cards just received.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

BED SHEETS.

150 pair Bleached Cotton Sheets.
100 plaid Counterpanes—in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

4-4 SHEETING.

5 BALES—3000 yards 4-4 Sheetings arriving at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

SOAP AND CANDLES.

25 boxes Adamantine Candles,
10 do Brown Soap,
50 dozen Fancy Soap, very nice, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CAROLINA-BELLE SNUFF.

50 BOXES of this celebrated Snuff, daily expected at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CASTINGS.

ALL kinds of Plow and Mill Castings, furnished upon short notice at our Foundry.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

WINE.

50 BASKETS Champagne Wine, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

25 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco, from common to fair, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

SCOTCH ALE.

25 DOZEN bottles Scotch Ale—a prime article, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 152, tf

COUNTER SCALES.

2 DOZEN Counter Scales in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159 tf

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

500 BUSHELS Corn, arriving to day at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND WITH Hart & Lewis, No. 44 Fayetteville Street. He respectfully invites his old customers and the public, to the extensive assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS now in store.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Jan'y 10-128—3m.

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We invite special attention of purchasers to our large and interesting stock of

Miscellaneous Hardware,
Wooden Ware,
Willow Ware,
Crockery Ware,
Glass Ware,
China Ware,
Pot and Hollow Ware,
Stone Ware,
Tin Ware,
Iron and Steel Buggy Material,
Bridles,
Saddles,
Harness,
Collars, &c.,
Lamp Lanterns
Oils, Paints,
Varnishes and Brushes.

—ALSO—

FAMILY GROCERIES.

In fact, for anything in the

House-Keeping Line.

Call at

44 Fayetteville Street,
J. BROWN,
WITH HART & LEWIS.
Raleigh, Jan 15, 131, tf.

FITZHUGH, WILMER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
or the
Cotton, Tobacco, &c.,
and for the
Purchase of Merchandise.
—ALSO—
Agents for the sale and Purchase of
REAL ESTATE, &c.,
and for
Procuring White Labor for the South.
Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, New-York.

L. H. FITZHUGH, late of Kentucky.
W. L. WILMER, late of Philadelphia.
THOS. C. GALE, late of Norfolk.
GRAHAM L. HUGHES late of St. Louis.
Feb 16, 160, 1m

PALMER'S 1865
PATENT 10,000 IN USE.
1509 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. | 10 GREEN ST., BOSTON.
ADDRESS THE INVENTOR,
B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. PRES'T. A. A. LIMB, Co.

These Inventions stand approved as the "best" by the most eminent Scientific and Surgical Societies of the world, the inventor having been honored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS (or "First Prizes") including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibition in London and New York; also the most Honorary Report of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Patents place above the ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Dr Palmer gives personal attention to the business of his profession, aided by men of the best qualifications and greatest experience. He is specially commissioned by the Government, and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major-Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the PALMER LIMBS on active duty, while still greater numbers of eminent civilians are, by their aid, filling important positions, and effectually conceal their misfortune.

Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of Piratical Copyists, apply only to [illegible], as above directed, or to his Agent,

GEO. H TAYLOR,
Newbern, N. C.
Dec. 5-161-tf.

O. G. PARSLEY, JOHN JUDGE, } O. G. PARSLEY, JR., HENRY SAVAGE.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Importers

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicit Consignments for Sale or **Shipment** of

Cotton,
Cotton Yarns,
Domestics,
Naval Stores,
And other
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Have always in Store, and are receiving constantly, consignments, for sale at lowest market rates, of

Gunny Bagging, Gunny Bags,
Bale Rope, Mess Pork,
Bacon Sides and Shoulders,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Flour, Butter, Cheese,
Irish Potatoes, Onions,
Crackers, Mackerel,
Pickled Herring,
Smoked Herring,
Codfish, Nails,
Powder, Shot,
Window Glass, Paints,
Linseed, Kerosene, Tanners', and
Lubricating Oils, in 5-gal. cans & bbls.,
Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum and Gin
Soap, Candles,
Starch, Salt, Lime, &c., &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. F. Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime,

AGENTS FOR

DUPONT'S POWDER.

300 Hogs New Crop M[illegible]
Cargoes daily exp[ected]
To arrive during February & March [illegible]
2,000 Bags Coffee direct from Rio Janeiro.
200 Hhds Sugar direct from Porto Rico.
Jan. 1-129-3m.

N. H. D. WILSON,

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent,

AND

Broker,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to filing orders from stockholders and debtors of Banks, who wish to prepare to meet their respective liabilities.

Feb 12, 156, 1m, pd

Mountain Butter.

JUST received 9 kitts prime Mountain Butter on sale.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
Feb 15, 159, 1w

JOHN HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NEWBERN, N. C
50-3m-pd.

DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

DAVID BARROW,

WITH

ZINN, DORRANCE & CO

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Nos. 80 & 82 Leonard Street,

(West of Broadway,)

NEW YORK.

Feb 19, 102, 3ms

WILLIAM WEDDELL, ALEX. W. WEDDELL.

WM. WEDDELL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of

Every Description.

113 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Orders from our friends in North Carolina will be carefully filled and promptly forwarded. Merchants requiring our services will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Feb 17, 161, 3m

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. P.T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 5 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains and all other Southern Products solicited

☞ Order from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive prompt and individual attention.

REFER TO

Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro, N C; R Lassiter, President Raleigh and Gaston R R; Mellwaine, Son & Co, Donnans and Johnson, Martin & Tannahill Petersburg, Va; E A Vogler, Esq., Salem, N C; R P Richardson, Rockingham Co, N C; Seymour Steel Greensboro, N C E Wilkes, Superintendent N C R R 67-tf.

THOS. W. DAVIS. KIMBRO JONES, JR.

DAVIS & JONES,

GROCERS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a very large supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of

Bacon, Lard,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Copperas,
Buckwheat, Cheese,
Pickled Oysters,
Champagne, Ale
Porter, Bladder Snuff,
Soda and Butter Crackers,
Tea Cakes, Percussion Caps,
Salt, Fish, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Wood and Willow Ware,
Hardware,
Powder and Shot,
Soaps of all kinds,
Farming Implements of all descriptions, &c

We respectfully solicit consignments of

Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,

and

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All consignments shall receive personal and prompt attention. DAVIS & JONES.

Feb 1, 147, 3m.

THOMAS & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 178 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD

WE BUY AND SELL, ON THE MOST FAVORable terms, all the different

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,
SOUTHERN STATE BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., of our own market, on Commission, in person; and those of New York and Philadelphia through reliable correspondents.

Make Collections, with prompt returns, on all accessible points, North, South and West.

Draw Gold or Currency Drafts, of any amount, [very best rates,] on New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Richmond.

Allow Interest on Deposites of Gold or Currency, subject to check at sight.

ON HAND FOR SALE.

$300,000 Southern Bank Notes.
$100,000 Seven Thirties, [different series]
$50,000 Five-Twenties, ['62, '64 and '65 issues]
$50,000 One-Year Certificates. Nov 16 85 tf

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, Jr., New York.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants.

36 New Street, New York.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON consignments in store or on receipt of bills of lading.

All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed.

We have made an arrangement with Mr. D W. Courts, late Public Treasurer of N. C., by which he becomes interested in all the business sent us from that State. We solicit the patronage of his friends.

He is not associated now with the firm of Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., New York,

Jan 8, 126, 3ms.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

KELLOGG & BRENIZER,

BANKERS, BROKERS,

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

GOLD AND SILVER, EXCHANGE, BANK Notes, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

Deposits received subject to sight checks as with the Banks.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Will transact all business promptly and on reasonable terms. jan 5, 124, 3m

HOTEL FOR RENT.

WILL rent or lease for the balance of the year, or a number of years, my Hotel property in the town Louisburg, N. C., together with the furniture, &c. The Hotel contains 40 rooms in good repair, and is situated in the central part of the town.

There being no Hotel in the town now open, it will pay an enterprising Proprietor very handsomely. For terms, apply to me at Louisburg, N. C.

JAMES DENT.

Feb 26 163, 2w

North Carolina Map for 1866.

THE Subscriber has, after ten years of toil and experience, prepared *this new and beautiful map*, from new engravings, with all the new Counties, Rail Roads, Post Offices, with hundreds of additions and corrections, State border views, likeness of President Johnson, Andrew Jackson, J K. Polk, Govs. Swain, Graham, Vance, &c., altogether presenting a superb Map, worthy of the State and a place in every household, vastly superior to any thing in this line in finish and beauty.

This Map is entirely from new engravings, and is a great improvement on Cooke's & Pearce's old Map.

Beware of Northern humbugs and impositions.

This Map is now ready for printing.

Agents wanted in all parts of the State.

Editors who will copy and notice this advertisement, will be entitled to a proof copy of the Map, by sending paper to me.

Price of the Map, 5 feet by 4, handsomely painted and printed in the best style at the low price of $5 per copy. SAMUEL PEARCE, Hillsboro, N. C.

Jan. 28-139-1m.

RALEIGH, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE old and well established

Ætna Company, of Hartford,

Offers superior inducements to all who wish to provide for family or friends.

All losses are promptly paid. No case of litigation has ever occurred with this Company. With assetts of $3,500,000, it offers to receive one half of the premium in a note and half in cash, and, after the second year, to credit each customer with the dividends of the Company, which are now 50 per cent. With a small outlay, $500, or $10,000 or $20,000, may be secured to the family after their earthly providers are taken away. What father or husband would not feel thankful on his dying couch, that he had availed himself of every proper means to place those nearest and dearest to him, also of the privilege of want, and a life of dependence upon friends or charity? 8,819 policies have been issued from the office ending Jan. 15, 1866. The total income for the year 1865 was $1,634,339 57; total disbursements $525,305 24, leaving a balance to surplus fund of $1,155,234 33.

In Raleigh, a large number have liberally responded and promptly acted in this matter; yet many delay, and may wait until it is too late. A man in this city lately left his place of business for his evening meal, well and healthy, but never reached that home except as he was carried there to die. Had that man taken the advice of the Agent, he might have left $5000 to minister to the necessities of a sorrowing family. Delays are dangerous, procrastination destructive. But one says, "If I only had confidence in the Company that it would pay, I would insure." Well, it never has failed to pay, and to day is more responsible than ever before. It is patronized by some of the most sagacious minds in the land—men competent to detect and expose any deception if it existed.

W. H. CROW, Gen. State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. GULICK, Local Ag't, "
N. H. B. WILSON, Greensboro.
C. W. DOWNING, Charlotte.
JOHN C. SLOCUMB, Goldsboro.
MITCHELL & ALLEN, Newbern.
J. A. WILLARD, Wilmington.

Jan 27, 142, 3m.

Substitute for Peruvian Guano,

AT LESS

Than Half the Cost!

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

BAUGH & SON'S,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

Store No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS valuable Manure has been before the agricultural public, under one name or two, for twelve years past, and its character for vigor of action and permanence in effect is well established. Before the war, it was introduced, to some extent, in the Southern States, and was found to be highly adapted to

Cotton, Tobacco, and all Crops.

In its action, it is as quick as Peruvian Guano, while it does not leave the land in an exhausted state, but on the other hand permanently improves it. This has been fully proven by years of trial.

See pamphlet to be had of the Agent below.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Philadelphia.

For sale by J. M. TOWLES, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 29, 141, 1aw3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Silverware, Bronzes, &c.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold at **Five Dollars** each, without regard to value,

AND NOT TO BE PAID FOR

Until you know what you are to receive!!!

1,753 GOLD and Silver Watches were distributed among the patrons of **Parkinson & Co.**, during the month of January, 1866. Read comments by the Press, speaking of the firm in the most complimentary manner:—"A most industrious and prosperous house."—Shippensburgh, Pa., *Sentinel*. "Give all who deal with them perfect satisfaction."—Dunkirk, N. Y., *Journal*. "Enjoy a high reputation for honorable dealing and the quality of their goods."—New Paltz, N. Y. *Times*. "Perfectly reliable and will do all they promise."—Nyack N. Y. *City and County*. "Stand high for honesty and fair dealing."—Fishkill N. Y. *Journal*. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Stapleton N. Y. *Journal*. "One of the oldest and most reliable firms in business."—Canajoharie N. Y. *Radial*. "Keep their word and act honorably by their patrons."—Lyons N. Y. *Press*.

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$ 100 to 750
500 Magic Cased Gold Watches	250 to 500
500 Ladies' Enameled Watches	100 to 500
500 Diamond Cluster Ladies' Sets	300 to 700
1,000 Diamond Solitaire Rings	75 to 250
1,000 Heavy Silver Hunting Watches	75 to 150
1,000 Open face Silver Watches	20 to 75
1,500 Silver and Mahogany Musical Boxes	100 to 500
1,000 Silver Dining Sets	75 to 350
1,500 Silver Tea Sets, complete	50 to 200
2,000 Silver Urns and Salvers	75 to 250
2,000 Seven Chamber Revolvers	75 to 300
2,500 Patent Single Barrel Pistols	25 to 75
2,000 Richly Framed Oil Paintings	75 to 350
2,500 Elegant Pearl Opera Glasses	25 to 75
5,000 Mammoth Photograph Albums	15 to 50
3,000 Cluster Diamond Rings	25 to 100
3,000 Ladies' Oval Bracelets	15 to 50
3,500 Gold Chains of different designs	25 to 300
3,500 Gold Thimbles, chased	5 to 50
10,000 Signet and Plain Gold Rings	5 to 75
10,000 Gentlemen's Scarf Pins	5 to 50
12,500 Brooches and Ear Drops	5 to 35
12,500 Gold Lockets, double glass	5 to 75
10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	10 to 25
10,000 Sets Studs and Sleeve Buttons	5 to 35
5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 to 50
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons	18 to 25
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Forks	10 to 25
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Knives	10 to 25
2,500 Revolving Silver Castors	25 to 75
2,500 Silver Cake and Fruit Baskets	25 to 75
12,500 Wine Holders and other articles	5 to 75

To immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock, certificates naming the articles are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of $5, whether it be a beautiful Watch, or a Musical Box worth $400, or a Plain Gold Ring, worth $5. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named therein, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $5 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straight-forward, legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

☞ Any one wishing to invest in the above enterprise can receive a sample package of a half dozen certificates, naming some of the above articles, by sending a stamped envelope bearing their address. Certificates not to be paid for unless fully satisfactory. We do this that all may be convinced of our sincerity and the genuineness of our sale. Call on or address,

PARKINSON & CO.,

Feb 19, 162, 3m 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Thomas Smith,

JOBBER

AND

DEALER

IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY,

TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS,

CARPETS,

&c., &c.

25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG,

VIRGINIA.

Large lots of Goods being constantly received from Auction, buyers will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases. The Stock, which is one of the largest in the State, is bought entirely by the Package, from first hands, thereby enabling us to sell as low as any similar goods can be bought in in the Northern market.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Petersburg, Va., Feb 16, 155 1y

SELLING AT COST!!

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG,

21 *Fayetteville Street,*

Raleigh, N. C.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK at

New York Cost.

Dress Goods and Calicoes

AT COST!

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries and Cigars,

AT COST!

Fine Old Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,

In Bottles,

—ALSO—

Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey,

Per Gallon or Barrel.

Dealers and the public generally will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16-133 3m.

T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN, D. T. CARRAWAY

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

22 *Pollock Street,* *Newbern, N. C.*

Water Street, *Wilmington, "*

KEEP a large and carefully selected stock of

Farmers',
Millers',
Builders',
Mechanics', and
Housekeepers' Tools,

AND OTHER

Hardware
Agricultural Implements.
Leather and Rubber Belting
Rope,
Saddlery,
Iron,
Steel, &c., &c.

and can furnish, at short notice, any kind of

Machinery or Castings.

Agents for

R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws,
Fairbank's Scales,
Evans & Watson's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

which we sell at manufacturers' prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock and feel confident that our facilities and experience will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Jan. 30, 145, tf.

O. W. WESTBROOKS, C. W ALBRIGHT.

WESTBROOK & ALBRIGHT,

NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS IN

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape-Vines, Strawberries, and other small fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, &c.

They would call special attention to a choice lot of Dwarf Pear, Apple and Cherry trees, and the advantage of planting them for early and abundant crops of excellent fruit.

Nursery-stock and office at present on corner of Davie and Sycamore Streets.

Greensboro', N. C.

List of prices sent to applicants.

Jan. 28, 141, 2m.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,

WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD!!

JEWELERS' and BANKERS' SAFES made to Order, Lined with Hardened Steel.

HOUSE AND PLATE SAFES.

TO THIS CELEBRATED SAFE was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

NOTICE.—This celebrated Fire Proof safe is no longer made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, his license to make and sell them having expired.

The thousands of Certificates from Merchants, Bankers and Mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this the only true "SALAMANDER," renders it useless for the subscribers to multiply words in its favor, as full thirty thousand of "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES," have been manufactured and sold in the United States; and, in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last seventeen years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and *not one of the 'Genuine Salamanders' has ever been destroyed.*

Safes sold at New York price, with the freight to Wilmington added. No commission charged in Wilmington. We are prepared to take orders for these celebrated Safes. Samples can be seen at our office in a few days.

Every Merchant should have one of these cheap and secure Safes.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

Commission Merchants,

General Agents for North Carolina.

Office, No. 5 South Water Street (Up Stairs) Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 4-108-tf.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

Please your Children, Sweethearts, Wives, and Husbands.

CALL AT PH. THIEM'S STORE AND EXAMINE the largest and handsomest Stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Confectioneries of all descriptions.

$10,000 worth of Fancy Goods.
$10,000 worth of Toys and Confectioneries.
$10,000 worth of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.

FOR CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

which will be sold at the lowest prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE

PH. THIEM'S Beautiful Stock of

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

☞ Great inducements to persons wishing to buy by wholesale. PH. THIEM.

December 14-108-tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next session will commence on the 11th of January, and close on the second Thursday in June. The College has been reorganized, refurnished, and in every way placed in a proper condition. At present board will be $15 per month in currency; tuition and other expenses at the usual rates. All expenses to be paid in advance. A daily hack will run from the Colleges to High Point on the N. C. Railroad. For further information, address the undersigned.

B. CRAVEN, President.

Dec 9, 152, 2m

LORILLARD

FIRE INSRANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Assets, $1,012,000.

C. NORWOOD, Prest, *JNO. L. MILLS, Sec'y.*

EDWARD CANTWELL, AGENT OF THE ABOVE Company for Raleigh and vicinity, will be found at his Law Office in Raleigh, corner of Wilmington and Davie Streets, near Mr George T. Cooke's Hotel.

November 22-90-tf.

☞ *Standard* copy till forbid.

JACOB KULL & SONS,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

Manufacturers of Gent's Clothing,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

which we offer low to Jobbers.

Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va.

November 23-91-6m-pd.

To Rail Road Companies.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE of **Taw's Celebrated Car Grease,** for lubricating the Axles of Rail Road Cars. We have on sale eight Barrels **Canary Yellow Rail Road Car Grease.**

Also 20 kegs Axle Grease for greasing the axles of waggons, carts, &c. Also a lot of Taw's patent Harness Dubbing for greasing harness, and a lot of Buggy axle grease.

J. LONG & CO.

Greensboro, October 6-52-tf.

Fire Insurance

THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance COMPANY is now issuing policies of insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Store and Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Merchandise, &c.

For information or insurance apply to our Agent in your place, or address me at Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres't.

☞ We wish to appoint local Agents in all the Towns and business neighborhoods of this State. Applicants for agencies will address me as above.

Greensboro, Nov. 12 82-tf.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars

Issue Policies of

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

Are issued by this Association.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16. 86—tf.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier,*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina. 58-1y.

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL MARINE & FIRE

Insurance Company,

OF

New Orleans, Louisiana

CAPITAL, - - - $565,000

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has been legally appointed Agent for the above-named Company and is now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1865, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

Sub-Agents will be appointed in the following counties, viz: Franklin, Warren, Nash, Granville, Johnson and Orange. L. W. PECK, Agent.

Raleigh, Nov. 8 74 tf.

H. C. WHEELER,

OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

JAMES PALMER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

No. 439 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

Nov. 11-81 6m.

LOUISBURG

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Charges will be the same as those adopted in the Greensboro Female College before the war, viz:

Board, per session of 5 months, exclusive of washing and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in regular course including Latin,	20 00
EXTRA STUDIES.	
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
French and Drawing, each,	10 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Needle Work,	5 00

The above charges, to be paid in specie, or its equivalent in currency. One half in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. Each pupil will furnish one pair of sheets, and pillow cases, and towels.

T. M. JONES.

Jan. 12-130-tf.

CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

IT is a fact universally acknowledged that the New Style pictures made at

Watson's Photograph Gallery,

cannot be surpassed for artistic skill and beauty.

Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visete, Ambrotypes, plain and colored Photographs, life size, Portraits colored in Oil, are all made in the very best style.

Call and examine specimens of the art.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 144, 3m.

M. J. Moore,

Of Stokes County, N. C.

WITH

Hood, Bonbright & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Philadelphia.

No. 529 Market Street.

Nov. 9 79 6m.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMpany, New York.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 35 6m pd.

JAS. F. PURVIS, ISAAC F. PURVIS,
JAS. F. PURVIS, JR. NATHAN H. CRAWFORD.

PURVIS & COMPANY,

Bankers,

No. 192 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

WE TRANSACT THE

GENERAL BANKING, EXCHANGE MERCANTILE COLLECTION,

AND

STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In all their several departments.

We buy and sell, and are prepared to furnish at all times, Government Bonds and Securities, in sums to suit.

We give special attention to Collections, which we are prepared to make, on all accessible points, on the most reasonable terms.

Deposits received, and interest allowed on Current Balances, according to special agreement.

Nov 16-85-6m. PURVIS & CO.

HENSHAW & THORBURN

COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SHIPPING AND Forwarding Cotton, Turpentine, Rosin and all kinds of Goods or Produce. Prompt attention and moderate charges. We have regular steam packets from Morehead City to New York.

☞ Business solicited. 74 6ms.

D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD.

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 96-1y.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING NEATLY Executed, with despatch.

Our arrangements are such that any of our friends desiring Job Printing can be promptly accommodated. Jan. 17, 134, tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 1st, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTnership under the name and style of

Whitford, Dill & Co.,

for the transaction of a Shipping and General

Commission Business,

in this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.

To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and also to the sale and purchase of Real Estate and State and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.

We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Semi-Weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for Sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States, and for different ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the amplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Aibemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

☞ We will make liberal advances on consignments.

All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight, or on any other business, will be promptly answered.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
GEORGE W. DILL,
WM. C. WHITFORD.

November 29, 1865 96 6ms

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Sycamore Street, Petersburg.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

29 Main Street, Richmond.

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Augusta, Ga.

Bankers and Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

☞ Liberal advancements made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp.

They hold $150,000 Notes of the various North Carolina Banks which they will furnish at fair rates to parties wishing to purchase to pay old negotiable notes to the Banks. Dec 2 99-3m.

HART & LEWIS,

44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

AGENTS FOR

STEWART'S "Extension Top," "Queen of the South," and "Western Empire" Cooking Stoves.

J. BROWN,

With HART & LEWIS,

Jan 22, 138, tf. 44 Fayetteville Street.